THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1773. [NUMBER 1613.]

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Nov. 8th, 1773.

Flour at 21*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 6d	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0d
Flour	21 0	Pork	£.4 0
Brown Bread	17 6	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	18 0
Muſcovado Sugar	4 0	Bees Wax	2 0
Single refin'd ditto	1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 6
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	18 to 30 3

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
Thurſday	18	12	after 7	21	before 5		Laſt Q. Tueſday next.
Friday	19	12	7	21	5		
Saturday	20	1	7	21	5		
Sunday	21	2	7	22	5		
Monday	22	3	7	22	5		
Tueſday	☽	4	7	23	5		
Wedneſday	24	4	7	22	5		

Days 9 Hours 18 minutes the 2d

Mrs. COLE,

At the Houſe of Mr. JAMES WILKES, SHOP-KEEPER, *and* CHOCOLATE-MAKER, *near the* EXCHANGE,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies, That ſhe propoſes this Winter, to teach the

TAMBOUR WORK,

AT half a Johannes each Perſon, or, if required at their own Houſes, on reaſonable Terms: The Price ſhe has now fixed, is the Loweſt at which Ladies can poſſibly be inſtructed, in the Art and Elegancies of that Work. She returns her hearty Thanks for the Favours ſhe has received, and hopes for their Continuance. She would immediately take a young Perſon, whoſe Parents live in Town, to learn the Buſineſs, which ſhe would make her Miſtreſs of, in all its Branches, for Six Months Work only.

☞ She has a large Aſſortment of Tambour Shoes, worked in Gold, [illegible] and every elegant Lady's Muff, made according to the preſent Taſte in London. 10 13.—

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq.

Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of *New Jerſey*, and Territories thereon depending in *America*, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, *&c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Samuel Ford*, late of the County of *Morris*, ſtands charged upon Oath, with having been concerned in the Robbery of the Treaſury, of the Eaſtern Diviſion of this Province, in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Sixty-eight: And whereas the ſaid *Samuel Ford*, ſtands indicted by a Grand Jury, of the ſaid County of *Morris*, for having felonioufly counterfeited the Bills of Credit, both of this Province and of *Pnenſylvania*, and uttering and paſſing the ſame, to the great Injury of his Majeſty's liege Subjects: And whereas a certain *Joſeph Richardſon*, late of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and a certain *John King*, late of the ſaid County of *Morris*, ſtand charged on Oath, with having aided, abetted, and aſſiſted the ſaid *Samuel Ford*, in uttering and paſſing the ſaid counterfeited Bills of Credit: And whereas it is highly expedient, that the Perpetrators of ſuch atrocious and deſtructive Crimes, ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary Puniſhment, as well for the Sake of public Juſtice, as for the Diſcouragement of the like pernicious Practices in future; and the Endeavours hitherto uſed, for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Offenders, have proved ineffectual: I have therefore thought fit, by [illegible] the Advice and Conſent of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering and promiſing a Reward of [illegible] Pounds, to be paid out of the Treaſury of this Province, in the City of Philadelphia, for the Apprehending of the ſaid *Samuel Ford*; and the Reward of *three Hundred Pounds*, to each Perſon, or Perſons, who ſhall in like Manner apprehend, and ſecure the Body of the ſaid *Joſeph Richardſon*; and alſo the public Reward of *fifty Pounds*, to be paid as aforeſaid, to ſuch Perſon, or Perſons, who ſhall in like Manner apprehend, and ſecure the Body of the ſaid *John King*. And I do hereby ſtrictly charge, and command all Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majeſty's liege Subjects, within this Province, to make diligent Search, and Purſuit, after the ſaid *Samuel Ford*, *Joſeph Richardſon*, and *John King*, and to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to apprehend, and ſecure them, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in the City of Burlington, *the ſeventeenth Day of* November, *in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Third, of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith,* &c. Annoque Domini 1773.

Wm. FRANKLIN.

By his *Excellency's* Command,
CHA. PETTIT, D. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. B. A deſcription of the perſons of the above-mentioned Samuel Ford, and John King, as given by the Sheriff of Morris; and of Joſeph Richardſon, as given by the Sheriff of Philadelphia.

Ford, is a well built fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has ſhort brown curled hair, very red Cheeks, and a remarkable dimple in his chin; is an artful fellow; with the ſerious and grave, can put on the face of ſeriouſneſs, religion, and gravity; and with the gay, can behave with as much levity as any one. It is ſuppoſed he has taken with him, a ſuit of pale ſky coloured blue clothes, with a large ſilver twiſt gay button. It is ſuſpected he will paſs by the name of Samuel Samſon.

Richardſon, is a middle aged man, ſix feet one or two inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, a well made ſtout active man, and well dreſſed.

King, is a ſquare well ſet fellow, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort brown coloured ſtraight hair, full face, and rather dark complexion. It is ſuſpected he will paſs by the name of John Horton.

☞ The ſeveral rewards offered for apprehending, and ſecuring the ſaid Ford, Richardſon, and King, are as follows, viz.

For *Ford*, by the above Proclamation,	£. 300 0 0
By the Governor of Pennſylvania, by Proclamation,	300 0 0
By the Treaſurer of the eaſtern diviſion of New Jerſey, in caſe Ford proves to be the robber of the Treaſury,	100 0 0
By the Sheriff of Morris County,	50 0 0
	£. 750 0 0
For *Richardſon*, by the above Proclamation,	£. 300 0 0
By the Governor of Pennſylvania, by Proclamation,	300 0 0
	£. 600 0 0
For *King*, by the above Proclamation,	£. 50 0 0
By the Sheriff of Morris County,	25 0 0
	£. 75 0 0
Total,	£. 1425 0 0

☞ All the Printers of News Papers in America, are requeſted to publiſh this Proclamation.

The following, is re publiſhed at this Time, by particular Deſire of many of our Cuſtomers.

SENTINEL, No. IX.

THOUGH the human heart by being long inured to iniquity, may in a great meaſure become callous to the impreſſions of conſcience; yet the worſt of men cannot altogether ſtifle the voice of that faithful monitor. With all their artifices to ſooth the anxiety ariſing from their guilty doings, they are perpetually haunted with gloomy terrors; and whilſt ſurrounded with external pomp and feſtivity, are inwardly tormented with the gnawings of that worm, *which dieth not*. Their peace of mind is irreconcileable with their innocence; and [illegible] ſeems, their guilty imaginations [illegible] and baſe inventing [illegible] place, [illegible] wealth, or po[illegible] for it; atone [illegible] ſelf-reproach? No[illegible], with the moſt

† High on a throne of royal ſtate, which far
Outſhone the wealth of ORMUS or of IND,
Or where the gorgeous Eaſt with richeſt hand
Show'rs on her kings BARBARIC pearl and gold.

ſtrenuous efforts, arrive at a Rate of indifference to the hatred or affection of their fellow-creatures. The greateſt monſters of iniquity have diſcovered a ſenſible concern at the [illegible] conduct expoſed to public view; and as much as they hated good men, have been really ſolicitous about ſecuring their approbation and eſteem. Even in this world therefore, that blackeſt of all guilt, the ſacrificing the liberties of one's country to private intereſt, is not without its puniſhment. Nay could we inſpect the breaſt of ſuch a parricide, we ſhould recoil at the ſight of the hell within it; and be as far from envying his exterior grandeur and elevation, however high or dazzling, as we ſhould be from coveting the ſituation of *Milton's Luciſer* †. It is indeed agreeable to the idea of God and a providence, that the wicked ſhould be tormented with the conſciouſneſs of their enormities, and never taſte of happineſs, though ever purſuing it; and that innocence however perſecuted or threatened, ſhould be attended with pleaſure. And if our inward anguiſh and the ſtings of ſelf condemnation are proportionate to the nature of our guilt, what can equal the compunctions of that man, who knows himſelf to be an enemy to his country? Whatever air of gaiety he may aſſume to diſguiſe his mental tumult, there are certain ſeaſons in which conſcience will force an audience, and whenever ſhe does, will accoſt him in the following ſtrain: "And art thou then, for the ſake of aggrandizing thyſelf, projecting the ruin of thy country? Deſt thou put thy private intereſt in the ſcale againſt the public weal? Art thou laying a foundation for the miſery of thouſands, to advance thy falſe grandeur, or rather thy real infamy? Haſt thou no bowels of compaſſion? Oweſt thou no gratitude to thy country? Wilt thou entail an everlaſting curſe on poſterity, by deſtroying that liberty which they would otherwiſe enjoy? Pity at leaſt the future race of mankind, and extend not thy malevolence to generations yet unborn——Doſt thou not ſtand in awe of every honeſt man thou meeteſt? Not an eye but what reproaches, not an heart that does not abhor thee. For ſince thou art an enemy to mankind, needeſt thou to wonder if by mankind thou art deteſted? Since thou art contriving chains for poſterity, what canſt thou expect but that poſterity will brand thy name with everlaſting ignominy? What, but to be hated, living, and dying, and dead?"

Can any heart be ſufficiently ſteeled againſt ſuch pungent upbraidings as theſe? Can any ſcenes of amuſement totally ſuppreſs the awful voice of this incorruptible vicegerent of God?

On the contrary, how amiable is the character of a patriot; and what an inexhauſtible ſource of the ſublimeſt pleaſure, is his conſciouſneſs of ſtudying the proſperity of his country? As he loves all men, and is ever intent on promoting their happineſs, it is but reaſonable that all men ſhould love him, and be concerned for his felicity—It is true, patriots have not always been ſo uſed: But it is to the reproach of humanity, that they have not. They are the guardians and patrons of mankind; and but for their ſtruggles againſt tyranny, the whole human race had long before now been reduced to bondage. They are the ſtanding veterans in the cauſe of liberty; and whenever ſhe is attacked they flock from every quarter to her ſtandard, and chearfully lay their lives and fortunes at her feet—No good man can therefore help admiring the character of patriots. They are the friends of ſociety, lovers of their country, protectors of liberty, enemies to oppreſſion, and champions for public virtue and human happineſs——And however they may ſometimes experience the ingratitude of deſigning and ſelf-intereſted men, they are ſure either to riſe triumphant above all oppoſition, or to fall glorioufly in the beſt of cauſes. They are ſure of the teſtimony of a good conſcience while living; and when removed from this ſcene of action, to have their memories revered by poſterity, which never fails to do juſtice to merit, and paſſes (may every public criminal hear it with trembling) an impartial and incorruptible ſentence on human actions—But ſuppoſing the lot of the patriot was perpetual oppoſition and final diſappointment——Suppoſing he was conſtant ill uſage, and perſecution to [illegible] not ſuch ill treatment and perſecution in the ſteady purſuit of virtue and the inflexible vindication of liberty, infinitely preferable to proſperous guilt; or the wealth of both the Indies acquired at the expence of probity and honour? Who would not rather be a [illegible] having his whole conduct to the ſervice of his country, and ever ſtudious to avert [illegible] impending calamities, than a *Ceſar* conſtantly meditating the ruin of *Rome* [illegible] ſtarving the arms of the common wealth [illegible] the common wealth? Who would not rather be a *Cicero* even in exile, than a *Clodius* triumphing, though triumphing over that virtuous [illegible]? An *Algernoon Sidney*, condemned to die, for the everlaſting principles of truth and liberty, than a *Jefferies*, infamouſly exalted to the tribunal of juſtice, and pronouncing that wicked ſentence? their Pilots.

Curſ'd be the Man, who e'er ſhall raiſe
His ſacrilegious Hand,
To drive fair Liberty, our Praiſe!
From his own native Land.
Oh may his Mem'ry never die
By future Ages curſt;
But live to laſting Infamy,
Branded of Traitors worſt.
But happy! happy! happy they,
Who in their Country's Cauſe,
Shall caſt reluctant Fear away,
Immortal in Applauſe!
Who with their conſcious Virtue girt,
Shan't dread Oppreſſions Voice;
But boldly dare thoſe Rights aſſert,
In which all Men rejoice.

[*The following Hand Bill was a few Days ago diſtributed in Philadelphia.*]

TO THE DELAWARE PILOTS.

A SHIP loaded with TEA is now on her Way to this Port, being ſent out by the Miniſtry for the Purpoſe of *enſlaving* and *poiſoning* ALL the *AMERICANS*;—and, as ſhe cannot be brought to anchor before this City, without your Aſſiſtance, we beg to have a few Words with you.

YOU know that you live in full Enjoyment of true old *Engliſh* LIBERTY; and that it is your Right and Intereſt to live ſo forever.——You know that you are repreſented in Government by ſome of your Countrymen, who are called your ASSEMBLY-MEN,—who are well acquainted with your Circumſtances, and, of Courſe, know how Taxes, for the Support of your own Government, may be laid moſt to your Eaſe and Convenience, and who are, by Virtue of *Your Appointment*, the ONLY MEN, on the Face of the Earth, poſſeſſed of Right and Power to TAX YOU.

YOU no Doubt have heard, that the Parliament of *Great Britain*, a Set of Men you have never ſeen, Men, you know nothing of, and who know as little about you, have lately *pretended to be your Aſſembly Men*; and to convince you they are ſo, that they have taken upon them the Buſineſs of *Taxing you*, in their own Way and Manner; and for that Purpoſe have prevailed on the *India Company* to ſend to *America* LARGE QUANTITIES OF TEA, which they have charged with A DUTY; and which they now endeavour to *make you buy*, and ſo to *pay the Tax*, which, without your Conſent, they have laid upon you.

NOW it is clear, that if the *Americans* BUY ANY of THIS TEA, they *muſt* PAY the *Parliament's Duty*, and *acknowledge* their *Right* to TAX US as often and as high, as they think *proper*, than which nothing can be more diſgraceful and injurious to A FREE PEOPLE.

ALL the World agree, that Trade flouriſhes *moſt* in a *Free Country*.——This might be proved by many Inſtances; but that of *Quebec*, a Place we have all heard of, will be ſufficient for our Purpoſe.

So long as *Canada* remained in the Hands of the French, who are all Slaves, little elſe than Furs and Peltry were exported—The Land, which is very good, was uncultivated, and no ſuch Thing as Grain of any Kind was *exported*——But ſince the Engliſh have had Poſſeſſion of it, Affairs have taken a different Turn; and it is moſt certain, that in the laſt Year they have *exported Four Hundred Thouſand Buſhels of* WHEAT, which muſt Employ, at leaſt, Forty ſail of Veſſels, and greatly Benefit

You live by Navigation; and the more that flourishes the better for you and your Families: But Navigation can never Flourish when unjuſt and oppreſſive *Regulations* of Trade are allowed to take Place; which will be the Caſe if the Tea Ship finds her Way here, and lands her Cargo.

The Merchants of *Philadelphia* have therefore determined to prevent, if poſſible, the Landing of the Tea; and expect that you will lend your Aſſiſtance to that Purpoſe.

You have much in your Power, and we truſt you will behave [illegible] becomes the Free [illegible] to which you belong.

We need not point out to you what you ought to take, if the Tea Ship comes your Way. You cannot be at a loſs to find it, or, if that cannot be done, it will be proper to give the Merchants of this City timely Notice of her Arrival.

But this you may depend on, that whoever Pilot brings her into this Port, that Pilot will be marked for his Treachery, and will never after meet with the leaſt Encouragement in his Buſineſs. Like Cain, he will be hung out as a Spectacle to all Nations, and his Name forever recorded as the damned traitor that betrayed his Country for the Sake of Tea.

[illegible] with *Evil Deeds*, [illegible] *Tyler, Walters*; [illegible] to preſume that you [illegible] faithful and [illegible] Ac[illegible] Ship, if you ſhould meet with her, and that your Zeal on this Occaſion will intitle you to every Favour it may be in the Power of the Merchants of *Philadelphia* to confer upon you.

The COMMITTEE
for *Tarring* and *Feathering*.

On Monday arrived in 46 Days from Falmouth, the Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, Capt. Mitchel, by whom we have the following Advices.

WARSAW, September 3.

LAST Saturday the Delegates ſigned the treaty of renunciation to the provinces in favour of the King of Pruſſia. The city of Dantzick is included in it, the diſcuſſion of that point having been poſtponed to another opportunity.

A report is current that the plan propoſed ſome time ago, to take from the King the government of the republic, and entruſt it to a perpetual Council, have already been approved by the delegation, and it is thought will alſo have the approbation of the dyet. If this takes place, the council will enjoy all the rights of the ſovereignty, and the King will be nothing more than a mere image of the head of the republic.

Turin, Auguſt 30. His Sardinian Majeſty has in ſome meaſure declared himſelf the ſupporter of the Corſican mal contents, by anſwering the French Miniſter who complained of the Sardinian ſhips aſſiſting the rebels, that his Majeſty expected proper reſpect to be paid to his flag in the Mediterranean, and an immediate reſtitution of all veſſels which have been taken from his ſubjects by the French cruiſers, under falſe pretences.

Vienna, September 15. The Emperor, notwithſtanding his great fatigue, enjoys a perfect ſtate of health. This Monarch has travelled on horſeback, on his late tour, above 700 German miles, eating only once in the evening of each day, of ſuch food as he found at the place where he ſtopt, and ſlept on a bed of ſtraw, covered only with his cloak.

His Imperial Majeſty received 6000 petitions in Tranſylvania, where there is actually one of our armies, conſiſting of 80,000 men, ready to march on the firſt notice.

From the Danube, Sept. 14. The Grand Vizier is actually encamped at Iſchumla; the General in chief Soltikow, at Likoreſt; General Gutempkin, near Obileſt; Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, near Gura Palomnitza, and General Ungar near Iſmail. The 8th and 10th of laſt month, the Turks of Siliſtria appeared before Hirſova with 47 boats, carrying each from 70 to 80 men, but did not ſucceed in their enterpriſe, partly on account of contrary winds, and for ſome other reaſons which we are not acquainted with. Soon after this, the Ruſſian garriſon at Hirſowa, which conſiſted only of 500 men, was reinforced by one half, and other troops were ordered to draw near that town, to cover it from any ſurpriſe. It is inferred from ſome other diſpoſitions of the Ruſſian army, that the paſſage of the Danube is again intended, as General Ungar has already paſſed it at Iſmail. He arrived the 17th of the ſame month at Babadah, with orders to join General Zubbarow in that neighbourhood. In ſhort, theſe preparations and many others on the part of the Ruſſians, gives room to preſume that they have again formed the project of ſurpriſing the town of Siliſtria.

Warſaw, Sept. 15. The delegates having ſigned conditionally the treaty with the Pruſſian miniſter, ſat yeſterday on the new form of regency in Poland. Several projects were read, but the Miniſters of the three powers cut the matter ſhort, and produced to the delegation the plan already drawn up for that purpoſe, which is to be immediately laid before the King, in order to its being adopted. Commiſſaries were alſo appointed on both ſides to regulate the frontiers; and it was agreed, that in caſe they ſhould not ſucceed in their commiſſion, the affair ſhould be referred to a compromiſe of the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh.

This day the Dyet met, but poſtponed their deliberations to to-morrow, and in an audience of the King, the Miniſters of the three powers delivered to his Majeſty the plan drawn up by ſome of the Delegates, reflecting the approaching form of Regency; [illegible] whether the whole tenor of it will be [illegible], time will ſhew. The following [illegible] of the heads of it.

1. The Crown of Poland ſhall continue [illegible] elective, as heretofore. All the Sovereignty of the kingdom ſhall be of the Roman Catholic religion, and no foreign Prince ſhall be elected to the throne.

2. After the death of a King, none of the Royal family ſhall be eligible to the throne, unleſs he be of the fourth generation.

4. The kingdom ſhall be governed by a conſtant and permanent council, in which the King ſhall preſide, who nevertheleſs ſhall have but one vote, and ſhall not from henceforth, without the conſent of the counſel, have power to grant the leaſt favour to any one, nor confer the enſigns of the order of the White Eagle.

The laſt letters from Kaminieck aſſure, that Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow was preparing to paſs the Danube. Other advices received from Moldavia ſay, on the contrary, that by the mediation of the Courts of Verſailles and London, the negociation for peace between Ruſſia and the Porte were far advanced, and on the point of being happily concluded.

Vienna, Sept. 18. We hear that Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at our Court, has received advice, that the Ruſſian army, commanded by Prince Dolgoruſki has arrived at the Crimea, and had time enough to make themſelves complete maſters of it before the new Chan arrived. The Ruſſians have totally defeated the Tartars that oppoſed them, and taken poſſeſſion of every fort without the leaſt reſiſtance. The particulars of this affair are not yet known, but ſo much is certain, that the Ruſſians have gained a complete victory over the Tartars, and rebels, and that the Chan could hardly attempt to land on the ſhore.

LONDON.

October 2. Mr. Sayre's (one of the new Sheriffs) carriage is the moſt elegant that has been ſeen for many years; it was originally built for Sir Thomas Anderſon, and coſt 800l. but Mr. Sayre gave only 300l. for it, and the carving alone is eſtimated to have coſt that.

Mr. Lee's carriage is equally elegant. The device on the pannels is Britannia holding a laurel branch to America, who is placed on the oppoſite quarter; at the bottom is a figure of Plenty, and in the upper quarter is Fame diſplaying a banner, alluding to the union of Great Britain and the Colonies.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 15.

"It is now very well known that the Emperor of Germany has been here incognito, and had a conference with our King.

"From the Ruſſian army we are told, that Count Romanzow and the Grand Vizir (who are both of a peaceable inclination) have juſt begun a correſpondence, which gives us great reaſon to hope, that a peace is very near at hand."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 19.

"General Bibicow, the Ruſſian Commander in Poland, has juſt returned here with 500 horſe, after having eſcorted the troops taken out of this kingdom, as a reinforcement to the army of Marſhal Romanzow, in Moldavia. The General left them on the borders of Poland, and immediately ſet out on his return hither, and is now preparing to viſit Red Ruſſia, where 8000 Ruſſians have arrived to ſupply the deficiencies of thoſe marched for Moldavia."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 21.

"We have juſt received advices here of a large reinforcement of Ruſſian troops having juſt arrived at Jaſſey, to join the army of Marſhal Count Romanzow. This detachment amounts to upwards of 10,000 men, and proves a very ſeaſonable relief to the Ruſſian army. Marſhal Romanzow has fortified Jaſſey in a very ſtrong manner, and means to make it his head quarters for the winter. The ſame advices add that General Weiſman is not killed, as was reported."

Oct. 4. The Dukedom of Kingſton is extinct by the death of the late Duke; but the Earldom of Kingſton, it is talked, deſcends to a collateral branch.

The act of ſettlement, is the only tenure by which his Majeſty holds his crown; no one can poſſibly mention any other tenure upon which he can depend. This is the ſtrongeſt, and moſt glorious tenure by which any Prince can hold the crown.

A letter from Warſaw ſays, "On the day the Regicides ſuffered, Father L——y openly declared, there were reaſons to believe that neither the King of Poland nor the King of Portugal would die a natural death: He is taken into cuſtody for his freedom of ſpeech."

October 5. Since the bull for ſuppreſſing the Jeſuits has been publiſhed at Liſbon, the affairs of our merchants have been on the encreaſing hand, and are likely to turn out better than for ſome years paſt.

The French Miniſtry have diſavowed in the ſtrongeſt terms any premeditated deſign or knowledge of the diſturbance at Madraſs in the Eaſt Indies, and have recalled their Commander who gave the offence.

The Divan aſſembles and breaks up without doing any thing. Force drives men to the Grand Vizir's ſtandard, but few of them make ſoldiers.

The Imperial army of obſervation will prove the moſt effectual mediator to bring about a peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, July 2.

"The Court is diſpatching a Three Tail Baſhaw their Ambaſſador to Perſia; and it is ſaid he will depart in eight or ten days: He is to have 300 Janiſſaries to eſcort him, and 120 ſervants in livery; alſo two Baſhaws of Two Tails, to accompany him as gentlemen of his court; and we are informed that he carries with him a very magnificent preſent.

It may be depended on that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has at laſt (after refuſing ſo many offers) intreated the Court of Great Britain to endeavour to bring about peace between her and the Grand Signior.

It is now the current report on the continent, that the modern Alexander, in order the better to promote his ſchemes, has propoſed a new wife to a certain northern potentate, which it is believed will be accepted.

We are informed that Governor Pownall is not to return to Boſton, and that no alteration will yet take place in that government.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Strathſpey to the publiſher, September 19.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the emigration will ſoon be general in this country. Two hundred and fifty emigrants ſailed the other day for Fort George, and 308 of the Macdonalds of Glengary, and the neighbouring diſtricts, from Fort William. No leſs than eight or ten veſſels are hired this ſeaſon to carry off emigrants. Eight hundred and forty people ſailed from the Iſland of the Lewis in July. Alarmed with this Lord F——, their maſter, came down from London about five weeks ago to treat with the remainder of his tenants:—— What are the terms they aſked of him, think you? "The land at the old rents; the augmentation paid for three years backward, to be refunded; and his factor to be immediately diſmiſſed." I have not yet learned whether he has agreed to theſe terms; but he muſt ſoon, or his lands will be left an uninhabited waſte.

The Duke of Cumberland, Paddock, from Newfoundland to London, was loſt the 22d ult. at Scilly.

October 9. Yeſterday at a full Common Hall for the election of a Lord Mayor, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Bull being the two, who by a great majority were returned by the Livery as the perſons from whom the election was to be made by the Aldermen, their votes for each were equal, except Mr. Wilkes own vote, which determined it againſt himſelf, in favour of Mr. Bull, who was choſen Lord Mayor, equally to the mortification of the miniſterial party as if Mr. Wilkes had been choſen, who it is imagined will ſucceed him, and mean while, have no ſmall influence in his conduct. The Lord Mayor elect and Mr. Wilkes both on the occaſion, made ſpeeches which met with general applauſe.

Deal, Oct. 10. Remain the Nancy, Lockier, for New-York, the Ambuſcade, Munns, for Virginia; and the Montague, Pickles, for Philadelphia.

Capt. Denniſon, of New-England, arrived at Barbados, from Senegal, reports, that the garriſon there was cut off by the natives, and the fort entirely deſtroyed.

Oct. 12. A general Land Tax in Ireland is intended. A new Board of Exciſe there is eſtabliſhed.

Extract of a letter from Fort James.

"The ſnow Britannia, Capt. Deane, being in the Gambia, with 230 ſlaves on board, they got poſſeſſion of the guns, &c. roſe upon and fought the white people for upwards of an hour, when many were killed on both ſides, and finding they were like to be overpowered, the blacks ſet fire to the magazine and blew up the ſhip, whereby 300 ſouls periſhed, moſt of the officers were killed, among which were the two doctors, the mate eſcaped by being on ſhore, and Captain was wounded, but ſoon recovered, and is on his paſſage to Carolina, with 70 ſlaves.

The ſnow Duke of Cumberland, Seth Paddock, maſter, from Boſton for London, with timber, &c. was on the [illegible] of September driven on the rocks of [illegible] tirely loſt, with moſt of [illegible] crew eſ[illegible] with [illegible]

Letter[illegible] [illegible] that a [illegible] is expected in the German empire, for which purpoſe every Duke and Count of the empire is obliged to ſend a deputy for Offenbach, where ſome matters of conſequence are to be decided.

A correſpondent ſays, "Mr. Wilkes himſelf was the cauſe of loſing his election, for had he not ſcratched for Mr. Bull, he would have had the majority of votes."

The preſent Lord Mayor, Mr. Townſend, gave three votes againſt Mr. Wilkes at the laſt election for Mayor—one as a Liveryman, another as an Alderman, and the third as Mayor.

They write from Egypt, that in vain they hoped for tranquility being reſtored in that quarter by the death of Ali Bey; Cheic Dahir ſucceeds him, who has an army of 40000 men, and gives more trouble to the inhabitants than Ali Bey himſelf; he is ſupported by the Ruſſians; and it is greatly feared that he will bring Abah Dahab to his ſide.

Oct. 14. The Poromack, Cook, from Maryland to London, is ſtranded on the coaſt of France, near Boulogne, the Captain and ſeven men were drowned.

A Gentleman in an addreſs to Lord North, ſays, "Not one of thoſe ſhips eſtabliſhed in the New York trade will receive the tea on board ordered to be ſent to North-America on the Eaſt India Company's account; only the friends of Hutchinſon and Oliver chooſe to carry it to Boſton; and 'tis under cover of an armament they even hope to land it there."

The ſame Gentleman concludes his addreſs thus: "A ſtorm is now gathering in America, which will either ruin the friends and dependants of my Lord Bute in this country, or ſeparate the colonies for ever from its dominions."

To the Printer of the London Evening Poſt.

SIR,

THE Miniſtry are at their wits end about their favourite ſcheme in Ireland. They cannot perſuade the Iriſh nation, that an union with Great Britain will be for their good and ſervice. A general land-tax, to which they have the greateſt averſion, ſtares them in the face, and deters them from all thoughts of ſuch a junction. Beſides, the Miniſtry have brought their plan of union upon the carpet at a very untoward time; for the Exchequer is ſo confounded low, that there is not ſufficient left to bribe the leading men in that kingdom; and without bribery the Miniſtry have no power or intereſt to carry and bring about any matter, either here or there. All their influence lies in the Treaſury; ſhut up the door of it, and the Miniſter's mercenary troops would immediately join in an impeachment of him. Titles of honour will, no doubt, be profuſely offered upon this occaſion to the Iriſh, and they may operate upon a few. But miniſterial promiſes will not paſs current in Ireland, they are too light and deficient in weight; nothing but ſterling gold will go there. In this part the Miniſter's ſhoe pinches, he is in want of money, and it would be well for England, as well as Ireland, was he to continue in ſuch want till after the next general election. We might then perhaps have an honeſt parliament, and that would ſoon redreſs all the grievances of this unhappy nation, and probably bring ſome heads to the block. It is a melancholy conſideration, that the proſperity of the people can only be hoped for from the poverty of the Crown. And yet, it is undeniable, that the miſeries of the people flow from thoſe very riches, which they raiſe for their own ſervice and benefit. From whence we may conclude, that thoſe who ought to redreſs the grievances of the nation, are the cauſe of them. And how wretched muſt the ſtate of that patient be, who hath reaſon to apprehend more danger from his doctor that the diſeaſe?

MARCUS.

BOSTON, November 18.

Laſt Thurſday, an order was iſſued from the Captain General of this province, to Colonel Hancock, of his Excellency's company, of Cadets, ſignifying, that as the company under his command, had heretofore ſignalized themſelves on a neceſſary occaſion, his Excellency thought it proper, that he ſhould ſummon each one of the company, to be in readineſs, in arms, at ſuch place as he (the Colonel) ſhould think fit, for the purpoſe of aiding the civil magiſtrate in the preſervation of the peace.

During the week paſt, the town has been quiet; no perſon, that we have heard of having attempted the ſmalleſt affront, to either of the tea Commiſſioners.

The ſelectmen, having notified a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to be this day, at ten o'clock, upon [illegible] importation of the tea.

November 22. Laſt [illegible] Majeſty's Council for this pro[illegible] [illegible] Hutchinſon, [illegible] and protectors of the people," [illegible] meaſures may be directed to, for the [illegible] and ſecuring the teas, until the peo[illegible] can be at liberty openly and ſafely to [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1613.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1773.

JOHN MORTON,

Has juſt imported by the laſt ſhips from London; by the America, Captain Hervey, from Hull; and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, juſt arrived from Briſtol, a neat and general aſſortment of goods, to ſuit the ſeaſon; amongſt which are

GREEN and ſpotted rugs. Roſe and Indian blankets, red and blue duffies, red, blue, brown, and gray coatings; Bath do. of all colours, broad cloths of all colours, from 6/6 d. to 32/. per yard, forreſt cloths, and German ſerges, long ells, kerſeys and plains, red, yellow, and white flannels; ſtriped do. embоſſed ſerges, coarſe and fine penniſtons of all colours, black, blue and red ſpotted ſwanſkins; plain white do. ſcarlet, crimſon, pink, blue, green and black moreens; women's black Briſtol ſhoes, Ravens duck, Ruſſia ſheeting, osnaburghs, brown, and white buckrams, ſhalloons, callamincoes, durants and tamies; double folded ſtuffs, ſtriped and croſs barr'd durants, checked tamies, ſtriped, croſs barr'd and plain camlets; Iriſh do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, caſtor, and beaver hats; Iriſh linens, piſtol and long lawns, black ruſſels, black and cloth coloured taffeties and perſians, plain and ſtriped luteſtrings, ¼ yd. and ½ ell perſians of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white ſattins, women's black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worſted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimſon, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white ſilk hoſe and coloured ſilk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, flemiſh and cloth coloured do. ſewing ſilks, darning and knitting threads, cotton romalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white ſpotted ſtamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white ſtriped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, ſilk and gauze aprons, plain and flowered black and white gauze, catgut, ſtriped, ſpriged and plain muſlins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat aſſortment of ribbons and fans, 10-4, 10-4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fuſtians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, grazets, blue laſtings, bed bunts, ruſſels of all colours, furniture checks, yd. and 3-8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. baſket do. of all colours, yarn hoſe, men's, boy's and girl's worſted hoſe; black breeches pieces, ſpotted veſt do. cambricks and lawns, a large aſſortment of ermin muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonſopretties, coarſe and fine combs, coarſe and quality binding, ſhoemakers ſpinnel, crewels, mohair, ſilk, hair and beſt ſcarf twiſt; men's buckſkin, waſh, and black leather gloves; worſted do. callicoes and chintzes, teſtaments, ſpelling books, primmers, Holland quills, ſealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper, chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glaſs; ſheet iron, bliſtered ſteel, long and ſhort pipes, fine long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarſe iron wire, braſs do. Scotch ſnuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiſeſhell handle razors, ſciſſars, glaſs and braſs ſleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, ſheet iron double and ſingle, pewter baſons, plates and diſhes; bullets, 28 to the pound, ſhot, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſnuff boxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china as uſual.

Likewiſe a large aſſortment of

Looking Glaſſes, Pictures, Maps, &c.

THE Abſence of ſome Gentlemen from this city, and the unavoidable engagements of others in attending unforeſeen buſineſs of the publick at this time, renders the poſtponing of the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the Sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Sterling (for a few weeks) abſolutely neceſſary. But the publick may be aſſured that it will be completed in the month of December next.

THOMAS B. ATWOOD,

In Bayard Street,

Has juſt imported in the London, *Captain* Chambers, *from* London, *and the* Grace, *Captain* Chambers, *from* Briſtol, *a general Aſſortment of* Drugs *and* Medicines, *to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt Prices; alſo ſome of the moſt approved patented Medicines from their original Warehouſes, ſuch as,*

JAMES's fever powders,
Anderſon's Scotch pills,
Hooper's female pills,
Lockyer's univerſal pills,
Boerhaave's balſam,
Turlington's balſam,
Hill's balſam of honey,
Hill's tincture of valerian,
Bateman's drops,
Daffy's elixir,
Frances's female elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
Eſſence of balm of Gilead,
Eſſence of pepper mint,
Jeſuits drops,
Iriſh oil,
Hiſtrion oil,
Bateman's bitters,
Greenough's tinctures,
Amethyſtine necklaces and powders, for children teething,
Eau de Luce,
Hungary and lavender,
Roſe and orange flower waters,
Surgeon's inſtruments,
Steel truſſes for ruptures,
Fine tow, hoſpital lint,
ITALIAN MARBLE MORTARS, of all ſizes, for kitchen or ſhop uſe, cheaper than can be imported.

Sundry articles for the Cordial Diſtillery.

Fine Turkey Rhubarb, and Alexandrian Senna very cheap; medicine cheſts, for ſea or country, with explicit directions. 8—11

☞ The genuine Carolina Pink Root.

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all ſorts,
Forreſt cloths,
Caſſimers,
Sagathies,
German ſerge,
Bearſkins,
Dyed duffles,
Striped duffles,
Bath coating,
Friſe, baize,
Ratteens,
Penniſtons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Emboſs'd ſerge,
Drab ſeamothing,
White lincey,
Stroud,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,

Men's and women's gloves.

Pewter of all ſorts.

PAINT, and paint bruſhes.

Silk handkerchiefs, ſtockings and gloves,
Sewing ſilk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and camblets,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damaſks, and camblets,
Checks of all ſorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fuſtians, drawboys,
Marſeilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hoſiery of all ſorts.

HOSE's SHOES in ſmall trunks.

A VARIETY OF India Goods, viz.

Tafferies, Perſians,
Damaſks, luteſtrings,
Paduſoys, ſattins,
Amoreens, modes and peelongs.
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muſlins of various ſorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilas royal,
Piſtol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Felt and caſtor hats.

GUN POWDER in half barrels and quarter caſks. 3—

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Neſbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiſer (reſiding in the old Coffee-Houſe, oppoſite the New.—New-York) to exceed in fineneſs, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himſelf, to turn rain, and prevent the ſweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again. He, impreſt with the deepeſt gratitude, being ſenſible of the many favours, and honours confered on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and intereſt, his moſt humble and hearty thanks; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that by all poſſible means, he will ever endeavour, to diſcharge himſelf in his function, with faithfulneſs, to all mankind. 7—

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Perſon, lately from England, who underſtands the Method of Book-keeping, and writes a good legible Hand; would be glad to ſerve any Merchant, or Store keeper.—Any Gentleman, wanting ſuch a Perſon, on leaving Notice with the Printer, ſhall be immediately waited on. 11—14.

N. B. If in a Snuff Manufactory, the more agreeable, having ſome Knowledge of that Buſineſs.

HENRY REMSEN, and Co.

In HANOVER SQUARE,

HAVE juſt imported the following articles, 4d. 6d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails of the beſt ſort; a very good aſſortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths, Bath coating, twilled coating, broad and narrow friſes, bearſkins, Yorkſhire plains, ſpotted ſwanſkins, German ſerge, thicks, green bays, long ells, tammies, a large aſſortment of buckles, and links, ribbons; cutlery, temple ſpectacles, horn and ivory combs, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

Antigua Rum of the beſt quality, brown ſugar in barrels, a few [illegible] boy's felt hats, well aſſorted, [illegible] cotton [illegible] window glaſs, [illegible]

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his ſincere Thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-Meeting, in *Murray-ſtreet*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,
Raſberry Brandy,
Cherry Brandy,
Cherry rum,
Brandy ſhrub,
Shrub of Jamaica ſpirits,
Geneva,
Spirits of Wine,
Jamaica ſpirits,
Royal Uſquebaugh,
Red ratifie,
Cinnamon water,
Clove water
Orange do.
Anniſeed do.
All-Fours,
Doctor Stevens,
Weſt India and New-York Rum,
Madeira, and Teneriff wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of ſaid DEANE's LIQUORS, has for ſeveral Years paſt been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this laſt Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

. Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the ſureſt Means to acquire a ſpeedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as any one elſe.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the conſtant Study of the

Publick's very obliged, and very humble Servant,

98— R. DEANE.

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK STREET, Oppoſite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;

Has for SALE,

A General and complete aſſortment, of new faſhioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewiſe manufactures, and ſells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very uſeful for travelling, and ſleighing.

He alſo trims Lady's robes, and riding-dreſſes, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waiſtcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground ſquirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very beſt black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the higheſt price for water-witches, ground ſquirrel, mole, and white weaſel ſkins. 7—.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land ſix miles and a half in length, and ſix miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thouſand acres, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; it is ſituated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very conſiderable branch of Hudſon's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the ſaid branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each ſide of the ſame, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow; the remainder is moſtly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a ſpeedy ſettlement incline to purchaſe the ſaid tract, it will be ſold at one ſhilling and ſix pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchaſers intend to ſettle a miniſter, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parſonage; he will alſo give one hundred pounds caſh to enable the ſettlers to make roads: No ſale will be made of any part of the tract unleſs 20 thouſand acres can be ſold, and the purchaſers will obligate themſelves to ſettle at leaſt 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchaſers apply before the firſt day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indiſputable title will be given by the ſeller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, Feb. 1ſt 1773. 30—

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COURTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,

Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably, A large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery; also, *The following Holland, goods, &c.*

ALUM
Aquafortis
Copperas
Chalk
Spanish Iron
Best refined Borax
Vermilion
Red lead
Litharge
Flake white
Ivory black
Umber
Spanish brown
Yellow ochre
Rose pink
Dutch pink
Prussian blue
Smalt
Verditer
Fine lampblack
Gum arabic
Gum sarcocol
Gum tragacanth
Gum senegal
Gum ammoniac
Gum myrrh
Gum olibanum
Gum elemi
Gum benjamin
Gum copal
Gum animi
Gum juniper
Gum sandarac
Gum mastic
Gum guaiacum
Gum dragon
Gum galbanum
Gum assafœtida
Gum ammoniac
Gum myrrh
Gum olibanum
Gum elemi
Gum benjamin
Gum copal
Gum animi
Gum juniper
Gum sandarac
Gum mastic
Gum guaiacum
Gum dragon
Gum galbanum
Gum assafœtida
Fiddles and strings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White wash brushes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
House do.
Spreaders
Powder horns
Venetian turpentine
Harlem oil
Oil flints
Oil X cut saws

Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and small
Frying pans
Flint hatchets, best sort
Tin kettles
Very large and small sieves
Waffle irons
Hearth shears
Mill saws in sets
Chisels
Gouges
Turning gouges
Turning chisels

The English Grammar School,

WHERE young Gentlemen are regularly introduced to a practical knowledge of their mother tongue, as well as to read it with the strictest propriety and grace, hath yet room for ten scholars in the day-school; and for four young gentlemen in the evening-school; from six to eight o'clock. The Teacher hopes, that the decorum observed in his small school, which cannot, conveniently be enforced in a larger, together with the superior improvement of those youths who have been committed to his care, will recommend him to the countenance of the public, and remove the objections which are made to his terms. The public favour cannot be bestowed on one, who, in his station, will more assiduously study to deserve it.

10. 12. THOMAS BYERLEY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

THAT THE

UNIVERSAL STORE

OF

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the

LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,

A large Assortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glass,

A large and beautiful assortment.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith:

And also in those sundry branches, as

PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,

DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,

WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,

With COACH and PLATE GLASS.

FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.

JEWELLERS STONES, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.

London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD
Ditto Brass } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.

NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.

WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

ALSO, an Assortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale,*

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) aniseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 71—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MIDDLE aged Woman, who can be well recommended and is capable of taking Care of a Family, either in Town or Country; is a good Pastry Cook, understands pickling, preserving, washing of small Clothes, and clear Starching. Inquire of the Printer. 31, 32

The most ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of

OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,

PIER DITTO,

SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,

With and without DRAWERS,

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PICTURES AND PRINTS,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF

MAPS,

A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,

OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,

DISSECTED MAPS, 32 BOXES,

Is JUST COME TO HAND,

PER the Ship London, Capt. CHAMBERS,

AND the Diligent, Capt. MILLER,

FROM *LONDON*,

AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT

JOHN MORTON'S STORE,

ON *HUNTER'S QUAY*.

AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,

FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, just arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, castor and felt hats; German serges, women's Bristol shoes; long and short pipes, a neat assortment of shoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter dishes, plates and basons; 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. nails, shot and fusee balls, &c. &c. &c.

OGDEN's PILLS,

For the Cure of the

DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;

TO be sold by the PRINTER hereof, in Dock Street, near the Coffee House.

Besides the happy Effects arising from the Use of the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody Flux—they have been found of late to have been excellent in the Cure of the Vomitings, and Purgings, of the Children, at this Season of the Year; if about a Third of a Dose, as order in the Directions, for the Bloody Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or about two Thirds of a Dose Evening and Morning.

The Colic Pills, are to be had at the same Place, in Boxes of 8s. and 4/6. 6—3

The best Price given for

ALL SORTS OF

LINEN RAGS,

According to their Quality and Fineness,

By JOHN KEATING,

AT HIS

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

On the North River, or his

STORE IN NEW-YORK,

Near BURLING'S-SLIP,

Where he has for SALE,

A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving, to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; if is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place for a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

Delaware Lottery,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL OF STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Drawing of this Lottery is unavoidably postponed on Account of several Persons with whom Tickets were deposited for Sale, having not sent in their Accounts of the Tickets remaining in their Hands undisposed of; such Persons therefore as have any such Tickets remaining on Hand unsold, are requested to return them to the Persons from whom they received the same, as soon as possible.

The necessary Preparations are now making for the Drawing of this Lottery, and as soon as the rolling up of the Tickets is completed, the Drawing will certainly commence.

Orders for Tickets, directed to A. B. and left at the Bar of the Coffee-House, or at Mr. Hull's Tavern, in Great George-Street, or at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Broad-Street; or at the Printer's, or at Mr. Elsworth's, at Powles-Hook Ferry, will be immediately forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES

No. of Prizes		Value of each Prize.				Total.		
1	of	£ 6100	0	0	is	£ 6100	0	0
1	—	3400	0	0	is	3400	0	0
1	—	1000	0	0	is	1000	0	0
1	—	855	12	0	is	855	12	0
1	—	684	16	0	is	684	16	0
1	—	660	16	0	is	660	16	0
1	—	600	0	0	is	600	0	0
3	—	437	10	0	are	1312	10	0
1	—	406	10	0	is	406	10	0
1	—	400	0	0	is	400	0	0
2	—	391	10	0	are	783	0	0
2	—	355	0	0	are	710	0	0
1	—	354	0	0	is	354	0	0
1	—	353	15	0	is	353	15	0
11	—	347	17	6	are	1714	7	6
2	—	327	12	0	is	327	12	0
2	—	314	5	0	are	628	10	0
1	—	312	0	0	is	312	0	0
1	—	308	15	0	is	308	15	0
2	—	305	0	0	are	610	0	0
3	—	300	0	0	are	900	0	0
2	—	294	0	0	are	588	0	0
1	—	290	0	0	is	290	0	0
2	—	282	0	0	are	564	0	0
1	—	272	8	0	is	272	8	0
2	—	264	11	0	is	264	11	0
11	—	253	15	0	are	2791	5	0
2	—	250	0	0	are	500	0	0
1	—	242	0	0	is	242	0	0
1	—	236	8	0	is	236	8	0
1	—	210	0	0	is	210	0	0
1	—	207	0	0	is	207	0	0
1	—	200	0	0	is	200	0	0
1	—	192	0	0	is	192	0	0
1	—	167	10	0	is	167	10	0
1	—	148	0	0	is	148	0	0
1	—	145	0	0	is	145	0	0
3	—	144	0	0	are	432	0	0
1	—	142	0	0	is	142	0	0
1	—	136	0	0	is	136	0	0
1	—	134	0	0	is	134	0	0
1	—	132	0	0	is	132	0	0
23	—	130	0	0	are	1690	0	0
1	—	112	0	0	is	112	0	0
1	—	108	0	0	is	108	0	0
1	—	100	0	0	is	100	0	0
1	—	90	0	0	is	90	0	0
1	—	88	15	0	is	88	15	0
2	—	80	0	0	are	160	0	0
1	—	75	0	0	is	75	0	0
23	—	70	0	0	are	1730	0	0
—	—	68	0	0	is	68	0	0
1	—	62	8	0	is	62	8	0
1	—	62	0	0	is	62	0	0
24	—	60	0	0	are	840	0	0
1	—	57	0	0	is	57	0	0
1	—	55	0	0	is	55	0	0
12	—	50	0	0	are	600	0	0
1	—	45	0	0	is	45	0	0
2	—	44	0	0	are	88	0	0
1	—	40	0	0	is	40	0	0
5	—	32	10	0	are	65	0	0
1	—	26	0	0	is	26	0	0
1	—	24	0	0	is	24	0	0
40	—	14	0	0	are	560	0	0
63	—	8	0	0	are	504	0	0
40	—	7	0	0	are	280	0	0
537	—	6	0	0	are	3342	0	0
40	—	5	0	0	are	200	0	0

894 Land Prizes.		£ 41505	7 6
3518 Cash, do. of £. 5 each,		7590	0 0
1 Do. 60 Balance,		3	12 6
2413 Prizes,		£ 49,100	0 0
9862 Blanks.			
12275 Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 40s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,		£ 49,100	0 0

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be seen at any of the Places abovementioned.

June 10th, 1773.

To prevent the great and unnecessary Expence bestowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glasses 1s. some 6d. best mainsprings; enamelled dial plates, fitted complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis,

A variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with shagreen, &c. done very low priced; Also a neat dial.

☞ Watches justly valued for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN ZIMMET, early regular London made Watchmaker here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

of the ſame, or until they can receive direction from their conſtituents."

Laſt Wedneſday evening a number of people aſſembled before the houſe of Richard Clarke, Eſq; in School-ſtreet, and being irritated by a muſket or piſtol being fired at them out of the houſe, they broke the windows, and did other damage.

NEWPORT, November 22.

We are aſſured that 50 or 60 families in town, who have conſtantly uſed tea in their houſes for a long time, have lately entirely refrained from that pernicious herb; and that numbers of others are on the point of abandoning the diſgraceful practice of tea drinking.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

This day the General Aſſembly of this province meets here.

The ſhip Polly, Capt. Ayres, from London for this port, left Graveſend the 27th of September, with the *deteſted* TEA on board, and is hourly expected.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

YOU are deſired to reprint in your next Paper, the Piece lately publiſhed, and diſtributed about this City, ſigned *A Student of Law*, as containing a Refutation of every Thing worth Notice, advanced by a late Sycophant, Miniſterial Writer, under the Signature of *Poplicola*, and a *Farmer*, in favour of the Scheme of ſending Tea to America, ſubject on Importation to a Duty, arbitrarily and unconſtitutionally impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament.

[*The above Piece being too long to be inſerted in one Paper, is reprinted on a ſeparate Sheet, in its original Form, by Way of Appendix to this Paper.*]

MR. HOLT,

As there is at this time in the colony of Rhode Iſland a very extraordinary ſociety, under the denomination of "Singe-Polls; it may not be diſagreeable to your readers to have ſome account of the manner of their initiation; eſpecially as it is attended with ſome ſingularities:

WHENEVER a candidate offers himſelf for admiſſion, he is placed in the middle of the room, the members all ſtanding with their faces towards him; one of whom is appointed to make the firſt trial of his firmneſs; this is done by applying a piſtol, which is primed with powder, under one of his eyes, cloſe to the cheek, and if he winks, or they can diſcover the leaſt motion in his eyes, when the piſtol is flaſhed, he is unanimouſly rejected, as unfit for the ſociety; but on the contrary, if they cannot obſerve any motion at all, of his eyes, and they remain fixed, as if they were frozen in their ſockets, he is judged worthy to undergo the next probation; which may with propriety be called the ordeal or fiery trial; for this purpoſe a quantity of flax or tow is brought, which being dipt in ſpirits of wine, the candidate holds one end of it, between his teeth, while one of the members ſets fire to the other end with a lighted candle, and if he holds it till his face is well ſcorched, and his eyelids, eye brows, and head are deveſted of their hair, he is received into the ſociety with loud acclamations; and the evening is ſpent in the moſt feſtive manner; every member exhibiting ſome extraordinary feat, for the entertainment of the newly initiated member.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

A few Days ago died, aged 92, Mr. Bonticout, a French Gentleman, many Years an Inhabitant of this City.

On Monday Night, laſt Week, died, in an advanced Age, at Perth-Amboy, Doctor Lewis Johnſton, a Phyſician of the higheſt Reputation, and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

The Brig Little Suckey, from this Port, for London, was met going through the Downs, as Captain Coupar came out. She had 26 Days Paſſage.

George Clarke, Eſq; having ſurrendered the Office of Secretary to this Province, it has been conferred, for Life, on William Knox, Eſq; Under Secretary to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Laſt Thurſday Week was married at the Friends Meeting in Shreſbury, Eaſt New-Jerſey, Mr. Robert Browne, Merchant, of this City, to Miſs Betſey Hartſhorne, Daughter of Robert Hartſhorne, a very amiable young Lady.

Sunday the Ship Grace, Captain Chambers, ſailed for Briſtol. This being the Commander's 72d Paſſage over the Atlantic, [illegible] was never taken or caſt away, or loſt a [illegible]

[illegible] excellent Charity Sermon [illegible] Church, [illegible] the [illegible] a handſ[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] next [illegible] be given [illegible] like [illegible]

[illegible] Thurſday Morning [illegible] broke out in the [illegible] Hugh Taylor, of Cranbury, [illegible] County, New-Jerſey, who [illegible] Tavern, known by the Name of *Campbell's Tavern*, occaſioned, as is ſuppoſed, by an Oven that ſtood in the Kitchen, which had been uſed the Evening before. The Houſe, which coſt Mr. Campbell 500l. about ſeven Years ſince, is entirely conſumed, with the greateſt Part of the Furniture. Mr. Taylor and his Wife narrowly eſcaped the Flames, having been late up the preceding Night, never awoke until the Door of the Houſe was burſt open, and alarmed of their Danger by Mrs. Campbell, one of their Neighbours, who came to their Aſſiſtance.

It having been reported, that the Hon. Henry White, Eſq; Abraham Lott, Eſq; and Mr. Benjamin Booth, were appointed Commiſſioners for the Sale of Tea, intended to be ſent to this Colony, by the Eaſt India Company; a Number of the Inhabitants of the City, met at the Houſe of Captain Thomas Dotan, on the 25th of November laſt, and appointed a Committee to wait on thoſe Gentlemen, and deſire to know of them, whether, if they were appointed, they would act on the ſaid Commiſſion, or not? The Committee waited on them accordingly, and received the following Anſwer.

"GENTLEMEN,

AT preſent we have received no Appointment from the Eaſt India Company, nor any certain Information on what Terms the Tea is to come out to this Colony.—When it arrives (if addreſſed to us) the Community ſhall be acquainted with the Conditions on which it is ſent. Should the Tea be ſhipped, liable to the American Duty, we believe it is againſt the Sentiments of the Inhabitants, that it ſhould be ſold by us, or any other Perſon, and therefore we cannot execute the Commiſſion; nor ſhall in any Reſpect act therein, contrary to the general Senſe of our fellow Citizens.

New York, November 25. 1773."

And on the Arrival of the Packet, the 30th of November, the ſaid Gentlemen, having received certain Advice of their Appointment; at another Meeting, a Committee was again choſen to wait on them, and deſire their poſitive Anſwer to the Queſtions before propoſed; to which they gave the following Anſwer, which it is not doubted, will be ſatisfactory to the Public, viz.

"The Agents ſince find, that the Tea *will* come, liable to the American Duty; and agreeable to their former Promiſe, have declined receiving and ſelling it, under that Predicament.

New York, December 1, 1773."

The Ship Britannia, Capt. Cornelius Vanhorn, of Newport, is arrived at London, in 8 Weeks from Jamaica.

By the Boſton Papers of the 25th November, we find the Tea was not then arrived;—the Commiſſioners had refuſed to reſign, tho' they had aſked Protection of the *Government*, to defend them, in an intended *Treaſon*, againſt its Conſtitution!

The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Taylor, ſails this Day with the Mail for Falmouth.

ARRIVALS.

At Liſbon, Molly, Price, from Virginia. At Barcelona, Peggy, Trueboy, from Quebec. At Liverpool, Corſican Hero, Noble, from South-Carolina. At Cork, Hannah, Mitchel, from Philadelphia. At Waterford, Dickinſon, Johnſon, from Philadelphia. At Plymouth, Freedom, Somerville, from North-Carolina. At Cadiz, Hector, Painter, from Quebec. At Barcelona, Betſy, Painter, from Quebec.

Remain at Deal, the Indis Pilot, Bryce, and Hopewell, Marſh, for New-York.

Cuſtom Houſe, New York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Speedwell, T. Barnard, from Boſton. Greenwich, E. Hatch; and Charlotte, G. Bailey, Rhode-Iſland. Hopeſtab, O. Huſſey, Nantucket. Bantham, R. Alberſon, Philadelphia. Melicent, R. Lawrence, Newfoundland. Schooner Sibyl, J. P. Sloan, Quebec. Ship Elizabeth, W. Fullerton, Cowes. Buchanan, J. Mosey, St Andero. Robert, W. Ruſſel, Bilboa. Brig Hannah, J. Henderſon, Madeira.

Outward. *Ship Samſon, H. Cowper; and Snow Sir William Johnſon, G. Dean, for London. Sloop Sally, J. Pell, St. Croix. Catherine, J. Tanner, Antigua. Speedwell, T. Barnard, Boſton. Mary, C. Springer, St. Chriſtophers. Raven, W. Nixon, Curacoa. Phœnix, A. Outerbridge, St. Chriſtophers. Brig Black Prince, J. Campbell, Africa.*

Cleared. *Ship Grace, W. Chambers, to Briſtol: Samuel, A. Byvanck, St. Croix. Schooner Jeboidan, S. Evans, Georgia. Brig Cornelia, S. Gilford; Shirley, W. Cumming; and, Polly and Betſy, M. Sherwood, Jamaica. Suſanna, J. Stout, Gibraltar. Havannah, J. Hamilton, Marſeilles. Union, S. Williams, Boſton. Sloop Lawrence, A. Martin, St. Thomas. Rebecca, J. Carpenter; Nonpariel, S. Wyatt; and Joſeph, B. Lindſey, Rhode-Iſland. Liberty, W. Cannon, Coroco. Suſanna, W. Hartſhorn; and Rebecca, S. Caldwell, North-Carolina.*

POREE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

JUST arrived from BOSTON, and is at his former Reſidence, by the BOWLING GREEN, where Gentlemen and Ladies, applying as above, will be waited upon on the ſhorteſt Notice, as he ſhall ſtill continue to practice in every Branch of his Profeſſion, as uſual.

New York, November 30, 1773. 13 16

TO BE SOLD, BY

[illegible]vingſton,

[illegible] JAMAICA

[illegible]

Quality. 13—16

The Engliſh Grammar School.

A SKILFUL command of the faculties of ſpeech is, above all others, the moſt admirable, and excellent ſcience. It excites the ſublimeſt ſenſations in all; It engages the attention, charms the affections, and renders to all our laudable undertakings, an happy and an honourable iſſue. What an unſpeakable diſadvantage then is any obſtruction, or impediment in pronunciation! Yet, ſtrange as it is, in a nation where the liberal arts are nouriſhed with a [illegible] aſſiduity, this valuable ſcience is almoſt altogether neglected.

In the ordinary modes of education, the elements of pronunciation are ſeldom applied to; though in infancy, it is that the foundation muſt be laid for good ſpeakers. It is then, that any natural defects in the organs of ſpeech are to be leſſened, or removed; It is then, that the voice ſhould be cultivated to attain ſufficient ſtrength, and the organs ſo managed as to produce a ſenſible roundneſs of expreſſion, for all the purpoſes of elocution.

The undertaker of this ſchool, would deem himſelf highly blameable, if he attended [illegible] in an eſpecial manner, to this important part [illegible] duty. It has been the object of his particular [illegible] and he has been happy enough to ſucceed [illegible] ing many obſtructions, and ill habits in ſo[illegible] who have been committed to his tuition [illegible] him to the judgment of other [illegible] when boys are brought into a habit of pronouncing the ſimple ſounds of their own language with eaſe, and propriety; and are, at the ſame time, thoroughly grounded in the principles of grammar, they will acquire a knowledge of other languages, with more eaſe to themſelves, and their tutors.

Young people, whoſe plan of education is confined to a knowledge of their own language, may here learn all which is neceſſary for that purpoſe—And the adult, who unhappily labour under any impediments of ſpeech, if they proceed from natural cauſes, in all probability, may have them conſiderably leſſened; or if they be acquired, entirely removed.

The endeavours of the undertaker, to eſtabliſh ſuch a ſchool as may deſerve the public countenance, will, in a few weeks, be ſeconded by the aſſiſtance of a gentleman, who is an able mathematician, when the plan of the ſchool will be conſiderably enlarged; and he humbly hopes it will be intitled to a rank among the firſt of its kind on the continent.

13 T. BYERLEY.

Evening ſchool from 6 to 8—Room for four.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Chriſtopher Bancker,

At his Store, near the Royal Exchange, formerly occupied by FLORES BANCKER, who is now opening a freſh and general Aſſortment of

GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHEN WARE, all which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, or the uſual Credit, wholeſale, and retail. 13—16

PURSUANT to two ſeveral acts of the Governor and Council, and the General Aſſembly, of the colony of New York, in ſuch caſe lately made, and provided, one entitled "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" the other entitled "an act to revive the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, relating to abſconding, and fraudulent debtors."—Notice is hereby given, that we Samuel Hallock, Nathaniel Conckling, and Nehemiah Knapp, have been duly appointed Truſtees, for all the creditors of Samuel Sackett, jun. late of Philipſburgh, in Weſt Cheſter County, merchant, an abſconding debtor: And we do, purſuant to the directions of the ſaid acts, hereby require all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Samuel Sackett, by the 24th day of December next, to pay unto us, the ſaid Truſtees, all ſuch ſum, and ſums of money, which they owe to him; and alſo to deliver unto us, all other effects of the ſaid Samuel Sackett, which they may have in their hands, power, or cuſtody. For the purpoſe of receiving which monies, and effects, we the ſaid Truſtees, will meet at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Nehemiah Knapp, ſcituate in Cortlandts manor, in the County aforeſaid, on the ſaid 24th of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the ſame day. Dated the 24th day of November, 1773. 13—16

SAMUEL HALLOCK,
NATHANIEL CONCKLING, } truſtees.
NEHEMIAH KNAPP,

At a General Aſſembly, of the Governor and Company, of the Colony of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, Annoque Domini 1773.

UPON the memorial of Suſanna Grant, of Coventry, in Windham County, ſhewing to this Aſſembly, that in the Spring of the Year 1756, her Husband, Capt. Noah Grant, went into the War, from whence he never returned, nor hath been heard of ſince; and was probably ſlain in Battle; and that his Eſtate is greatly inſolvent; that none of his Creditors think it worth their While to take Adminiſtration thereon: And that there are ſome ſmall Debts, due to ſaid Eſtate, particularly ſaid Noah's Wages, in his laſt and fatal Campaign, which would be beneficial to the Memorialiſt, and her Children, in her low Circumſtances; and praying for an Act of this Aſſembly to enable her to recover ſaid Debts, without being liable to ſaid Noah's Children, as per Memorial, &c.

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, that the Memorialiſt advertiſe in the Hartford, New London, and one of the New York News Papers, three Weeks ſucceſſively, this Act of Aſſembly, and after three Months from her having advertiſed as aforeſaid, if no Creditor, or Creditors, of ſaid Noah, appear to take Adminiſtration on ſaid Eſtate, the Memorialiſt is hereby enabled to take Adminiſtration on ſaid Eſtate, without being accountable, or liable to any of ſaid Creditors, of ſaid Noah: And the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Windham, is hereby empowered, and directed to grant Adminiſtration to the Memorialiſt as aforeſaid; and the Memorialiſt is to account to the Court of Probate aforeſaid, for the Proceeding in collecting ſaid Debts. A true Copy of Record, examined by

13—15 GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

THE Subſcribers are deſired to obſerve, that the firſt CONCERT will be on Thurſday Evening, the 9th Inſtant, at [illegible]'s HULL'S ASSEMBLY ROOM.

In Order that the Whole may be conducted to the Satisfaction of every Subſcriber, [illegible] requeſt [illegible] the Gentlemen, who have [illegible] this Undertaking, will meet [illegible] Saturday Evening [illegible] the preceding Maſters.

[illegible] will be a Rehearſal that [illegible]

13

TO BE SOLD,

[illegible] given in February next, or ſooner, if required,

THE

FURNACE,

SITUATED in the town of Saliſbury, [illegible] province of Connecticut, in New England, having been lately rebuilt on the moſt approved plans, all the [illegible]ncies about the [illegible] ſtable, and in very good repair, [illegible] with all the attendiſſes and [illegible] of paſturage, for hollow ware, and other caſtings; and able property of a piece of water, from which the Furnace is ſupplied, the [illegible] containing ſix hundred acres; a manſion houſe moſt agreeably ſituated, conſiſting of four rooms on a floor; a good garden, and other conveniencies; two other houſes for workmen; a ſtore completely fitted for Engliſh, and Weſt India goods, and proviſions, a compting houſe, and bed chamber, a large barn, with ſtabling for horſes and oxen; alſo a property in the bed of iron ore, in Saliſbury, known by the ore grant, with an excluſive right of diging, raiſing, and carrying away ore from another bed, known by Chatfield's ore bed; and the right of ſoil in a piece of land, joining weſt on the ore grant, which contains iron ore: Theſe beds all lie within two miles of the furnance. Alſo, ſeven hundred and fifty three acres of land near the furnance, three hundred of which are under improvement; and the whole well watered. The premiſes are ſituated in a healthy, pleaſant, and fruitful country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudſon's river, and Albany. The Quality of the iron, made from the above beds of ore, is well known, both in England, and America, to be equal to any made on this continent; the quantity of ore (which lies near the ſurface) appears inexhauſtible; the country round is well ſupplied with wood for coal; and the regular ſupply of water at all ſeaſons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blaſt all the year. The iron is excellent for potaſh kettles, ſugar boilers for the Weſt Indies, and military ſtores. The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works may be erected with convenience, and ſmall expence; and the rapid ſettlement of an extenſive country, to the north, and northweſt, muſt daily increaſe the demand for every article uſually caſt at a furnance. A conſiderable trade in Engliſh and Weſt India goods, may be introduced; out of which the works would be ſupplied with ſtock, and proviſions, and carried on with more eaſe and profit, than ſuch buſineſs can, in a country where there are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A complete double

FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all neceſſary utenſils; ſituated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the furnace; built in 1771, after the beſt model, with a good ſtream and head of water, and in caſe of need, in very dry ſeaſons, the privilege of a pond of water, five miles in length, for a ſupply to the forge; the like caution is obſerved to prevent the buſineſs being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron ſtoves, and canals dug to carry off the ſurplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtore and cellar, four houſes for workmen, a barn, coal houſe, iron houſe, and blackſmiths's ſhop, all built in 1771. ALSO, a ſaw-mill and dwelling houſe, a ſmall diſtance from the forge (with good ſituations for erecting other works on the ſame ſtream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and ſaw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is ſituated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, ſurrounded with a ſettled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the conſumption conſiderable. This eſtate, joined with that in Saliſbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 13

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. Holt,

By inserting the following Lines in your next, you will oblige your humble Servant,

PHILO-PATRIÆ.

FAIR Li[berty], celestial Goddess, hail!
Purchas[ed] ...
Array'd in all ...
Descend, and ...
Let thy pervad[ing] ...
O'er all thy ...
Inspire each ...
And all ...
Come ... native seats
In person come, and here erect ...
Thy throne coeval whth the world ...
And vile oppression vanish at thy frown.

II.

Justice o'er all thy councils shall preside,
And truth shall be a never-failing guide.
Corruption in thy courts shall ne'er appear,
T' extort from injur'd Honesty a tear.
The bread of industry shall, itself, ...
Not snatch'd away to pamper ...
No fawning parasites thy ...
That viper brood, their ...
No pensi[on'd] ... shall view, ...
The ... ...
No ...
But ...

... glorious call!
... too late.
...
Anticipates the promis'd pregnant joy,
And clanks her horrid chains!
Ambition, so long her foes,
She hopes at length will yield.
Has Virtue then resign'd the reins?
Must Freedom quit the field?
Than live a slave, 'tis better far to die;
This truth who does not feel?
Beware, those treach'rous arts, beware;
Come not within the dang'rous sphere:
Hear Freedom's voice—attend her glorious call—
Resign your freedom——you resign your all.

IV.

Lo! heav'n-born Truth her shining torch applies,
The Monster strips of all her false disguise,
The hideous Spectre see!
See what a train of ills succeed!
Oppression rears her hydra head——
Injustice, Rapine, in the front appear,
And meagre Want comes stalking in the rear!
Be bold! and in the gen'ral cause unite,
To Truth's seraphic voice attend;
In spite of knaves—in vain ambition's spite—
Dare to be free!
Freedom and Virtue have one common grave,
And these what honest man would o'er survive?
Who'd dare to live, must dare to be a knave,
For knaves alone could then expect to thrive.

S. SP. SKINNER,
Near KING'S COLLEGE,
In NEW-YORK;

MAKES *the best of* RUM;—he makes it of a wholesome clean Flavour, quite free from *offensive* DEADLY *stinking* HOGOO, and of substantial *natural Proof*:——And sells either for Cash, or the usual Credit, or for Molasses. 12, 15.

A complete COOK,

WHO understands the Business in all its Branches, and can produce a good Recommendation from his last Place of Residence in the Family of (Lord William Campbel, now Governor of South-Carolina) would be glad of Employment in any Gentleman's Family, or to dress and prepare any occasional Dinner, or public Entertainment. Inquire of the Printer, in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House. 11, 14.

New-York, 22d November, 1773.

RUN AWAY

ON Saturday the 14th Inst. from the Subscriber, near the Coffee-House, an Apprentice Lad named SEEMER STOUT, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, full faced, pretty lusty, had dark brown Hair, generally tied behind; is a Shoemaker by Trade, and has about two Years to serve. He had on, a blue Coat with Brass Buttons, a white Shirt and Stock with a Brass Buckle, a Pair of Lamb Skin Breeches, grey Worsted Stockings, long quarter'd Pumps with Pinchbeck Buckles, and a Beaver Hat, made in the present Fashion. Whoever takes up and returns the said Runaway, or secures him, giving Notice, to that I may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble; and all Persons are hereby warned, not to carry off, conceal, harbour, or entertain the said Apprentice, as they will answer it at their Peril.
12, 15. ABRAHAM STOUT.

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8——

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,
Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best NEW YORK RUM.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,
IN BAYARD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-skins, of the best quality. 95—

Ennis Graham,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street, Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING-OFFICE;

HAS just imported in the [ship] London, Captain Chambers, from London, [and other] Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, a great Assortment of superfine Cloths; &c. which are the following new Colours:

[Light] ... berry, ... k, aurora, ... mer, ... oths. ... superfine ... cloths.

VEST PATTERNS.
White and buff cambroon, embroidered on Tamet,
White silk, embroidered with gold,
White silk do. with silver,
Coloured silk ditto, with silver and gold,
White chain silk do. with gold,
Coloured silk ditto, with gold and silver,
Straw do. ditto, with gold,
White satin ditto, with gold,
White satin ditto, with silver,
Grey silk ditto, with silver,
Different coloured silk ditto, with gold & silver with coloured flowers,
Plain silk ditto, with shades,
Burdet, ditto, do.
Gold flowered court velvet, for vests,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour silk shaggs, for lining clothes.
Cotton spotted velvets, now worne by the English Court,
Genoa velvet, of different colours,
Spittlefield do, for collers,
Royal ribbed thicksets,
Striped velveret,
Gold and silver lace; amongst which are, a new fashion'd gold & silver spangled chain lace,
A new fashion gold and silver treble chain and spangled lace,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and silver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and silver, broad and narrow, vellum lace, gold and silver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen.
Gold and silver vellum,
Do. Thread,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Torsels,
Gold spangled loops and frogs for cloths,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy, and gentlemen of the long Robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Serge Dusoy,
India grograms, paduasoy, satin,
Carded tabby, of different colours,
India taffety and persian, and white Roman taffety, for lining cloths,
Black and cloth coloured Barcelona India

Men's hose.
Silk,
Silk and worsted,
Thread,
Cotton,
Cotton and worsted,
Worsted,

Women's, girl's, and boy's hose,

Mens gloves
Doeskin, buck,
Beaver, shammoy,
Dogskin,
Black shammoy,
Black and cloth colour,
Brown and white thread,

Twist
Silk & nankeen
Sewing silks, of all colours,

Silk handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, and black } Sales.
Black, blue, and scarlet hairbine,
Cambrics, sagathies, durants,
Double allopeen, serge denim,
Everlasting, calicoes and cottons,
Burdet, starret, damascus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India demity, white jannet,
White and coloured janes, white satinet,
Pillow & other fustians
Thicksets, Russia huckaback,
Cambricks, pistol lawn, long lawn,
Irish linen, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Russia sheating,
Buff, white, and black silk breeches pieces,
Do. do. worsted ditto,
Knee garters,
Scotch gartering,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Glovers, taylors, and Scotch threads,
Livery lace for clothes and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn moulds, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and glovers needles,
Shammy skins,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Penknives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hattter's trimmings
Straymaker's do. &c. &c. &c. 6, 9

WHEREAS *Jane Johnston*, *Wife to Henry Johnston, has eloped from his Bed and Board: Now this is to forewarn any Person or Persons, from trusting or crediting her upon my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.* HENRY JOHNSTON.
Cranbury, Nov. 23, 1773. 12, 15.

TO BE SOLD,
AT J. HOLT'S
Printing Office, in Dock-Street,
Opposite to Captain Mercier's, near the COFFEE-HOUSE,

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1774,
Containing the following Particulars,

1. SUN and moon's rising and setting, every day in the year.
2. The moon's place in the signs, the moon's southing, and age every day in the year.
3. Time of high-water every day at New-York, and many other noted places.
4. Time of change, full, and quartering of the moon.
5. Time of the sun's entering the signs every month.
6. Time of the rising, setting, and southing of the seven and other noted stars, and planets, with their conjunctions, aspects, &c.
7. Festivals and remarkable days, with judgment of the weather.
8. An ephemeres of the planets places in the signs, &c.
9. Eclipses of the sun and moon.
10. Anatomy of man's body, with the signs supposed to govern the several parts, and a description in verse.
11. Names and characters of the seven planets, aspects and common notes.
12. *Verses*, on a night prospect—the signs—Epitaph on a good woman—public liberty—on the marriage of Mr. Wise, to Miss Novice. The crosses of life—Vanity of riches—Frugality in misers—Sweets of liberty, a prophetic song.
13. Evil of living unmarried.
14. Wise rules and reflections for the conduct of life.
15. Sentiments of the famous Mr. Penn, concerning marriage.
16. Rules for the choice of a wife.
17. The importance of governing the passions.
18. Necessary requisites to preserve a friend.
19. Moral uses of the changes in the seasons.
20. List of his Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of New-York.
21. List of the city and other officers of courts, &c.
22. Do. of the Council, Assembly, and Judges in New-Jersey.
23. Courts in New-York and New-Jersey.
24. Do. in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and R. Island.
25. Ages of the Monarchs in Europe.
26. Table of the value of coins.
27. Table of interest.
28. Tide table.
29. Table of daily expence.
31. List of fairs in New-York, New-Jersey, &c.
32. Rate of all the stages from N. York to Philadelphia.
33. Roads thro' all the British colonies.
34. A collection of excellent approved medicines and receipts, viz.
    1. For worms, purifying the blood obstructions, ulcers, scald head, &c.
    2. For a dropsy.
    3. — Consumption.
    4. Hooping cough, and all others.
    5. To stop the most violent bleeding.
    6. For the bite of a mad dog.
    7. For chopped lips.
    8. For the tooth ach.
    9. Fine cement for broken glass or China.
    10. To take all spots from cloth, stuff, linen, &c.
35. A collection of merry jests.

☞ The Printer will warrant the exactness of the calculations in the above Almanack, being made by one of the most skillful Astronomers in America. 11—

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Possession of William Elsworth.

The Lottery consists of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A house and Lot in Queen-street, near Burling's-slip, New-York, valued by sworn appraisers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — — —	£.1400	0 0
1,	A house and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50	0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the highest of which is £.20, the lowest £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198	10 0
421	Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is	631	10 0
452	Prizes,		
1448	Blanks.	£.2280	0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280	0 0

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

The drawing of the above Lottery, has been, by various Accidents, unexpectedly, yet unavoidably postponed, notwithstanding the utmost Endeavours of the Proprietor to bring it to a Conclusion. He has, however, at last, had Returns from almost all those who had Tickets to dispose of, and the Blanks and Prizes are all ready rolled up, fit to put in the Boxes; But as he has still a few Tickets on Hand for Sale, he begs the further Indulgence of the Adventurers, till the 20th Day of December next, when he intends the Lottery shall certainly be drawn, without any further Delay.

Orders for Tickets, directed to Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powles's Hook, (who has some of the Tickets still to dispose of) and left with Mr. William Elsworth, on Golden Hill, or the Printer hereof, will be immediately forwarded. 12—

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP SAMSON,
HENRY COUPAR,
Master, lying at Marston's Wharff, has neat Accommodations for Passengers, and will be dispatched with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FRANKLIN, SAMUEL FRANKLIN, or [illegible]
November 24, 1773.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.
The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,
Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Summer, at his House near *King's-Bridge*, (within 15 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the most expeditious Manner, together with some of the most useful Sciences; such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c.——He likewise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is requisite to fit the young Students for Admission into any College or University. 75—

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government,—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly answered.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, August 27.

"His Prussian Majesty has just given orders for all the regiments of foot, now at Potsdam, together whth a detachment of four thousand picked men out of the Royal Artillery regiments, and two hundred engineers, with a great number of labourers, to hold themselves in immediate readiness for marching into his Majesty's new possessions in Polish Prussia, and a large quantity of cannon, military stores, &c. are likewise preparing to be sent off with them. The intent of this preparation is publicly said to be to effectually reduce and secure the cities of Dantzick and Thorn."

The approach of war is certain. The most authentic intelligence confirms it. All parties are preparing, and France avows it. England is restrained from speaking aloud, only through fear of alarming the nation too suddenly.

They write from Lisle, that a young lady of immense fortune, has just escaped from a convent there with her confessor.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, Aug. 27.

"We are informed, that the King of Prussia is in treaty with our Magistracy to erect a Prussian repository in this city, where all goods belonging to Prussian Merchants coming from the German ocean and the Mediterranean are to be disembarked, and that the Rivers Elbe and Ster are to be made navigable to Bramberg, from whence all those goods can be imported into Poland, Brandenburgh, &c. so that they need not pass the sound."

Formerly the whole expence of the state was borne by the crown; and when this expence, upon extraordinary occasions, became too heavy for the revenue to bear, the people aided the crown, if they approved the occasion of the expence. These grants were properly aids, no more; for the revenue of the crown was engaged in the first place, and therefore it might seem reasonable that the crown should have the levying and management of the whole of these aids, as well as of the standing revenue; but it happened in this case as it does in many, the reason of the thing ceased, and the thing continued; a separate private revenue, or a civil list, as commonly called, was assigned to the crown; from that time the former order hath been reversed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 26.

"The plan for augmenting the troops of this Republic, is sent to the respective towns and provinces for their approbation. The augmentation proposed is 1368 horses, and 3927 men."

A Gentleman strongly recommends taxing the theatres for the public emolument, and gives the following among other reasons for it:

"The year before last, says he, I was positively assured, that the nett produce of Covent Garden amounted to 16,000l. This sum is divided among four; and each of the Patentees, I am told, upon an average clears 4,000l. per ann. Here is a sum of 4000l. annually received, and free from all deductions. No steward, no rent gatherer, no land tax. Let us look to the men of landed property, whose rent-roll is no more than 4000l. per annum—The expence of a steward and bailiff commissioned upon collecting his rents, tenants dying or running away, exclusive of what we may set to the account of charity, in giving up rents to poor people. These contingent charges I shall not enumerate, but the land tax at 3s. and often at 4s. in the pound, supposing him possessed of 4000l. per ann. amounts either to 600l. or 800l. and this of itself is no [illegible] When the industrious [illegible] contributes to [illegible] to the exig[illegible] state, by [illegible] of polic[illegible] justice, par[illegible] in a co[illegible] is it, [illegible] man who [illegible] meet [illegible]

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Print[illegible] COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. [illegible] length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week [illegible] ments in the same Proportion.